

# CRISIS LIKE U. S. DAYS OF '60 MENACES CHINA

Provinces Draw Away from  
Central Government and North  
and South May Break.

## PEKING AUTHORITY WEAK

Withdrawal of Premier Embar-  
rasses President, Who Says  
Foundations of the Re-  
public Are Shaky.

(By the Regular Correspondent of The Tribune  
in Peking.)

Peking, June 22.—A situation of considerable importance has been created by the sudden withdrawal of Tang Shao-yi, Premier of the provisional government, and the resignation of those members of the Cabinet who belong to the Tung Meng Hui, which is Tang Shao-yi's political party. Yuan Shih-kai has been placed in an embarrassing position, the Tung Meng Hui has threatened to make trouble, and the new born republic is facing another crisis which, in the opinion of some, may lead to eventualities of a serious sort.

Those who take a gloomy view of the outlook are those who give full credence to reports which come from the south that the Cantonese are about ready to declare their independence and that in doing so they will take along with them as many other provinces as possible. All of which is wholly possible, but as yet scarcely probable.

However, there exists throughout the whole country a lack of cohesion and cooperation which bodes ill for a thoroughly strong central government. Each day the provinces are becoming stronger and stronger and growing more and more independent of the central government. In every province there is evidence of a state of mind which might, under a number of possible circumstances, lead to an actual declaration of independence. Should almost any province declare itself separate from the central government it would doubtless carry its point, as the Peking government is not as strong as it might be.

## Like United States Civil War Crisis.

The question of the powers of the provinces, involving the sending of revenues to Peking, the making of loans, the appointment of local officials, the maintenance of troops and things of like character, is really one of the greatest which the builders of this new machine have to face. It is a matter quite similar to that which was thrashed out in America half a century ago.

Tang Shao-yi's abrupt departure has not been sufficiently explained. There appear on the surface enough disagreeable things to make any man quit his position, but Tang's friends declare that if these are accepted as affording the true explanation it proves that Tang is a coward and has simply run away, while the truth is that there was ample justification for the departure of the retiring Premier. Minister. These friends, however, fail to furnish proof of their statements.

For a good many weeks past it was evident that Tang's life was a pretty miserable affair. His disagreeable position was due to a number of events and circumstances, one of the most important of which was his health and his unfortunate inability to keep on good relations with any one. It is told that during the last few weeks the Premier had been given to ungovernable bursts of temper, making it impossible for any one to deal with him.

He failed utterly to make progress in his negotiations with the representatives of the foreign banks from which China was obliged to borrow money; he quarreled with the National Council, where the Opposition was making a disagreeable inquiry into the disposal of the money borrowed in March from the Belgian syndicate, and he found antagonism and opposition in his own official family—the Cabinet. Last of all, he fought with Yuan Shih-kai on various points. His brief career as Premier was scarcely successful.

Tang's enemies, of whom there are a great many, say that one of the causes of his downfall was his enormous conceit. He believed that everything he advocated was right beyond any criticism, and he could not bear to be crossed. He also wanted more power than he could give him and desired to make himself greater than Yuan Shih-kai himself. When he took office Tang declared to a foreigner that under this regime the government would be on the French system, where the Premier would be everything and the President a figurehead. Tang found that opposition on all sides made it impossible for him to carry out this scheme. So he slipped off to Tientsin, and from there sent in his resignation.

Tang's Men Want to Resign.

Now the Tung Meng Hui members of the Cabinet, all Tang's own men, naturally want to resign. They sent representatives to Yuan Shih-kai the other day and announced that the four ministers would quit office. They also expressed the view of their party, which is very strong, particularly in Canton and vicinity, that the next Cabinet should not be a coalition affair, as it is now, but should consist of members of one party only. They said that the failure of the present Cabinet was due to party warfare. Two kinds of Cabinet could be had, one composed of men of different parties, the other of members of one party. If, they said, the first kind were adopted the Tung Meng Hui wanted none of it and would not let its members serve.

Yuan Shih-kai gave the envoys of the Tung Meng Hui some sound advice. He said that Tang had gone off to Tientsin and from there made a request for leave, which statement is, according to good information, slightly wrong, as Tang's leave was granted without his asking for it, but he could come back if he wanted to. If he did not, then a successor must very shortly be appointed.

Yuan went on to say that a party Cabinet was not at all practicable. The government has not been fully organized, there are no strong national parties, and it is impossible to get enough talented men from any one party to fill all the Cabinet positions. He said that the President of this republic was forced to consider the capabilities rather than the politics of the men whom he summoned to office. He declared, in a manner more straightforward than the Chinese usually use, that his one desire was to establish the Republic of China. If, he said, his hearers did not agree with him in this he did not want them in the government.

Yuan Pictures Gloom.

Yuan then gave a lucid description of conditions. He said that half a year had elapsed since the inauguration of the republic, yet a stable government had not been recognized. Recognition by the foreign powers had not been obtained and

peace had not been restored. He said that he could not consider that the formation of a government had been attained. He said that the plans for the house had not been drawn, the posts and beams had not been erected; in fact, the only thing that had been done was the selection of the site.

He called the attention of the Tung Meng Hui to the international situation—a situation ever uppermost in Yuan's mind—and said that they had evident to enlarge their vision, embracing within their view the whole of China's interests and ceasing to pay heed solely to the welfare of one party. Whether the President's lecture does any good remains to be seen.

Tang Shao-yi's resignation will undoubtedly be accepted, and if the Tung Meng Hui and the other political parties will pull together the government will prosper under a new regime. The departure of Tang will not lessen the chances for the establishment of a stable government. It will rather increase them. From the very beginning of Tang's administration—from a time, in fact, before his assumption of office—he has made serious mistakes, not the kind of mistakes which time has shown, but mistakes which were evident to others at the time they were made and which should have been most evident to Tang.

His first error was in his negotiations with the bankers. He gave the international syndicate an exclusive right to make monetary advances to the government, and five days later signed a contract with the Belgian syndicate, which the governments of America, France, Great Britain and Germany at once considered a direct violation of the agreement of March 9, and forced the Chinese government to acknowledge that there had been a show of bad faith. Then Tang, at the outset of his administration, went off to Nanking and remained there for some weeks longer than seemed really necessary, while the situation here became more and more critical. He also spent the proceeds of the Belgian loan, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, and has not yet accounted for all of the money. This last thing has been the subject of many bitter attacks in the National Council. When he finally returned to Peking and resumed negotiations with the bankers he assumed an intolerant and disagreeable attitude, which threatened to wreck the negotiations at the very start.

## Bankers Impose Supervision.

It is not going too far to say that Tang is quite directly responsible for the supervision which the bankers require over the expenditure of the money they are advancing. The original agreement—that of March 9—had no supervisory requirements. But when Tang violated the agreement the banks stopped the advance. Several weeks went by. Conditions became worse, and disagreeable reports came along as to the disposal of the funds furnished by the Belgians. So the bankers decided that some supervision was necessary, and imposed it. If Tang's course had been different all the advances the government needed would probably have been made under the agreement of March 9, which was in no way offensive to the Chinese.

The next few weeks will be of great interest and importance. An agreement of Russia and Japan for the admission of Russian troops into the interior of the country, and, if conditions in the country warrant, the negotiations for the proposed reorganization loan will go on shortly. And during the next few critical weeks it will be seen whether the country can hang together. If the South should break away from the North, as many people predict, the powers will have an interesting question to decide, the first important feature of which will concern the matter of lending enough money to the Peking government to make a fight for a combined China, providing, of course, that Peking will have the courage to start another war.

## OFFERS FUNDS TO CHINA

French Syndicate Is Willing to  
Advance \$5,000,000.

Canton, China, July 21.—Since the granting of an option to Frederick W. Cox, an American, to float \$10,000,000 worth of bonds in the United States to finance a street railway in Canton, a French syndicate, represented by August Vernon, has offered to lend the new government \$5,000,000 at 8 per cent for thirty years. The syndicate wants the loan to be used in improving the Port of Hong Kong, near Macao, and demands as security all the lands and buildings to be erected and all the revenues collected at the port.

The syndicate wishes the port to be governed by a municipal council, one-half of whose members shall be elected by the Chinese and the other half appointed by the syndicate. The Governor General will not let the proposition in a general way, but probably he will reject most of the terms. No progress as to the loan to be negotiated by Mr. Cox has been announced.

There is a scheme to grant franchises to Chinese citizens, allowing them to borrow money abroad in their private capacity to develop the vast resources of Southern China. The people are gaining confidence in the governmental notes, which go as high as 96 in certain quarters.

Fear of a financial panic is beginning to disappear, as the harvests are good in many places, though much damage was done along the river banks three weeks ago by heavy rains.

## TO FORM CHINESE CABINET

Premier Lu Cheng-Hsiang Will  
Build New Ministry.

Peking, July 21.—President Yuan Shih-kai to-day informed the deputation representing all the parties which recently was appointed to discuss the Cabinet situation with him that the Premier, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the only minister left in office, had consented to submit a new Cabinet list. The President expressed the hope that the National Assembly, which two days ago vetoed all his nominees for Cabinet portfolios, would recognize that the policy of obstruction was impolitic and would delay recognition of the republic abroad.

The National Assembly, which has under consideration the bill relating to the constitution, to-day adopted measures settling the composition of the Senate. The question as to whether Mongolians and Tibetans shall sit in the House of Representatives is now being debated.

## KEEPER KILLS LAND OWNER

Brother-in-Law of Chief of British  
General Staff Shot Down.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, July 21.—E. H. Watts, a prominent land owner and brother-in-law of General Sir John French, chief of the Imperial General Staff, was assassinated to-day by a dismissed gamekeeper, who shot him while walking home from church near Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. The gamekeeper committed suicide.

## ITALIANS REPEL TURKS

Moslem Troops Lose Heavily in  
Battle in Tripoli.

## 19 OF KING'S MEN SLAIN

Sultan Declines to Yield to  
Tewfik Pacha and Names a  
New Grand Vizier.

Misrata, Tripoli, July 21.—General Fara attempted to-day to dislodge a large body of Turks which has been harassing the region from the oasis near Misrata. The enemy, however, made a tenacious stand in the desert beyond and a fierce engagement ensued. The Turks were forced to retreat after four hours of sharp fighting. They suffered heavy losses. The Italian casualties numbered nineteen killed and eighty-seven wounded.

Constantinople, July 21.—Tewfik Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at London, who was appointed Grand Vizier, made the stipulation as a condition of his acceptance that the chamber be dissolved. The Sultan declared that he was not willing to consent to such an unconstitutional action, and to-day appointed Ghazi Moukhtar Pacha Grand Vizier. Tewfik Pacha will be retained as ambassador.

Moukhtar Pacha formed the following Cabinet: Nazim Pacha, Minister of War; Hussein Hilmi, Minister of Justice; Kiamil Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ferid Pacha, Minister of the Interior; Zia Pacha, Minister of Finance; Jemaladdin Effendi, Sheikh-ul-Islam.

The new Grand Vizier has had a great military career. He was leader of the Turkish resistance in the war with Russia in 1907.

The new Cabinet is a strong body. It includes three former grand viziers and other notable men. Moukhtar Pacha is popular in Albania. Ferid Pacha, Minister of the Interior, is an Albanian, and it is evident, therefore, that the Albanian movement has been given primary consideration.

The inclusion of Kiamil Pacha as Minister of Foreign Affairs should tend to satisfy the military agitators, and it is believed that the new ministry will be in a better position to negotiate peace with Italy.

Rome, July 21.—Admiral Viale, in a wireless report on the raid of the Dardanelles by Italian warships, says: "On the night of July 18-19 the torpedo boats Spica, Centauro, Astore, Clitello and Perseo crept unseen through the opening to the Dardanelles, but were discovered before they had progressed far inside. Dozens of searchlights flashed on the torpedo boats and the Turkish shore opened a hot fire. The flotilla, however, continued to steam on at the rate of 21 knots, in close formation, hugging the European shore."

"When they reached Kilid Bahr, the Spica, which was leading, ran into a steel cable. She disengaged herself, but soon ran into another maze of cables. The searchlights then became so dazzling that it was impossible to steer any course, and Commandant Millo decided to retire. This was effected in perfect order. The torpedo boats suffered only slight damage."

## PLAGUE KILLS PORTO RICANS

Three Deaths Near San Juan Bring  
Total Fatalities to 26.

San Juan, P. R., July 21.—Three deaths occurred yesterday in the suburbs of San Juan from bubonic plague. One suspect has been found. These cases were not reported to the authorities. Since the outbreak of the plague there have been thirty-seven cases and twenty-six deaths throughout Porto Rico. The Haffkine vaccine has been administered to all persons residing in the infected districts.

The plague at Carolina and Dorado, a short distance from San Juan, has been controlled. It is thought that rats in a railroad cargo from San Juan carried the infection to these towns. The United States public health and insular authorities are co-operating in the work of sanitation and exterminating the rats.

## PLAGUE WARNING IN VERSE

Health Bureau Says "No Rats, No  
Fleas, No Plague Disease."

Washington, July 21.—The fight against rats, as protection from the invasion of the bubonic plague, is the subject of warning and advice from the public health service in a report circulated to-day. The report gives methods of killing and quarantining against rats, and draws attention to the fact that the plague is "primarily a disease of rodents, and secondarily and accidentally a disease of men."

This is emphasized by the following jingle:

First, plague in rats,  
Then plague in man;  
And quick disease,  
No rats, no fleas,  
No plague disease.

## PORTUGAL HUNTS ROYALISTS

Flying Columns Scour the North for  
Monarchist Rebel Bands.

Lisbon, July 21.—Conditions are peaceful to-night at both Lisbon and Oporto. Flying columns of republican troops continue the search in the north for royalist bands, but no more have been found. Several army officers have been arrested, charged with complicity in the monarchist plot. The Minister of War says that the government has mobilized 5,500 men and has spent \$2,200,000 to quell the rising.

## MODERATE WEATHER DUE

Lower Temperature Predicted for  
First Half of the Week.

Washington, July 21.—Moderate temperatures will prevail over the northern half of the country during the first of the week, according to the Weather Bureau bulletin issued to-night. Warmer weather will reach the extreme Northwest about Thursday, extending to the Atlantic at the end of the week.

In the South the weather will be moderately warm. It will be unsettled and showery during Monday over the Northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, followed by generally fair weather during the rest of the week. "In the east Gulf and south Atlantic states showers are probable during the second half of the week."

## EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

Bay City, Tex., July 21.—Three men on a speeding locomotive of the St. Louis & Brownsville Railroad, were killed near here yesterday, when the boiler exploded.

## TRAIN BANDITS KILL 84

Mexicans Are Butchered and  
Burned in Rebel Attack.

## WOMEN ARE MUTILATED

Torch Applied to Cars Soaked  
with Oil from Locomotive—  
Priest Stops Execution.

Mexico City, July 21.—The dead as a result of yesterday's attack by Zapatists on the Mexico-Cuernavaca train near Parres, on the edge of the federal district, to-day numbered eighty-four. Three of the wounded died last night in the railway hospital. A second relief train, which reached Mexico City to-day brought twenty-three passengers who had escaped the butchery and made their way into Tres Marias, a few miles away. Eleven were accounted for last night.

It is estimated that the train carried approximately seventy-five passengers in addition to the escort of fifty soldiers. Forty-three soldiers were killed. Nine bodies of passengers were found near the wreck. Of the remaining thirty-two a majority are believed to have been killed or wounded and consumed in the burning cars, which were fired with oil taken from the tank of the locomotive.

Before the attack on the train it became known that the Zapata horde had routed a small garrison of federals at Parres. Many women of the company fell into their hands and were subjected to indescribable barbarities. The wife of the chief of the detachment was found disemboweled and otherwise horribly mutilated.

## Officer Fights Heroically.

Captain Rosendo Nunez, in charge of the escort on the train, is said to have fought heroically. After he had received three wounds he continued firing until a fourth bullet pierced his heart.

The Zapatists robbed the dead and living and looted the express car. Among the first to fall was the ten-year-old daughter of Captain Nunez. She was sitting near a window, and the first volley from the attacking band literally riddled the child with bullets.

"From the time the train stopped until after it ended," said one of the soldiers to-day, "there was a veritable rain of bullets. At least five hundred rifles were fired in the first volley, and the car in which we were travelling was the target. Most of the bullets came through the roof. The second lieutenant had eighteen bullets through his body. The first lieutenant was also wounded almost at the first shot."

"The captain was travelling in the first class coach, two cars back, and his child was lying dead before him. By the time he could get through the two cars crowded with screaming women and children thirty of the men were down. When he arrived we were firing from the car windows. The only targets we had were straw hats on the embankments, which we found out afterward were left there by the enemy as decoys. When we went outside we were overwhelmed and unable to use our guns in the hand to hand fight."

## Priest Saves a Life.

A Spaniard who was on the train, a land owner in Morelos, known to the rebels, had a narrow escape. A priest interceded for him and his life was spared. Witnesses say the priest walked into the thick of the fray and sought out El Lao, the leader, and said to him: "Genevieve, what are you doing? Would you have the blood of innocent people on your soul?" The execution was then stopped.

The Spaniard said most of the rebels were boys scarcely out of their teens.

The rebels he saw had well filled cartridge belts.

El Paso, Tex., July 21.—Reports from the rebel zone indicate that the bulk of the insurrecto army is marching westward in the mountains that divide the states of Sonora and Chihuahua. Reliable advices from the interior declare that fewer than one thousand rebels are left between Juarez and Madera, the southernmost outpost of the rebel on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad.

The report that a small band of rebels has dashed in behind Chihuahua city and burned bridges near Bachiniva, forty-six miles away, was confirmed to-day by telegrams from Chihuahua. Wire communication has not been cut. No trains have arrived in Chihuahua from Torreon in three days.

Six hundred federals are reported to have reached Minaca, 125 miles west of Chihuahua, on the Mexico Northwestern, and will move westward on the trails guarding the entrance to the state of Sinaloa.

## LOUVRE PAINTING SMEARED

Woman Caught Daubing Red  
Ink on Boucher Picture.

Paris, July 21.—An attendant at the Louvre to-day caught a young woman in the act of smearing with red ink a valuable painting by Boucher. Examined by the police, the woman gave the name of Delarue Frouline and said she arrived from Brittany a few days ago. From the incoherent nature of her replies it is believed that she is not in the enjoyment of all her faculties. The picture was not seriously damaged and can be cleaned.

The picture by Francois Boucher described in the above dispatch as having been defaced probably is "Rinaldo and Armida." It was painted in 1734.

## MEYER PRAISES AMERICA

Says This Country Is Kindly  
Disposed Toward England.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, July 22.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who returned from America on Saturday, spoke yesterday at Regents Park. He said that the brotherhood movement was destined to have a mighty effect upon the peace of the world. It was going to break down walls and divisions, he asserted. He hoped that this century would see the consummation of the movement toward Church unity.

Mr. Meyer told "The Daily News" representative that his trip had been a great success and that he had many opportunities of addressing large numbers of people.

"It seems to me," he said, "that there is an increasing affinity between the best American citizens and the British people. There is a kinder feeling toward this country than there has been at any time I can remember."

## MIKADO IMPROVES; EMPIRE IS HOPEFUL

Continued from first page.

With detailed articles which relate numerous incidents in connection with the life of the Emperor tending to show the great loyalty and veneration the nation bore him.

## Callers Throng the Palace.

The Emperor's subjects and the foreigners who have lived under his rule are united in their anxiety. All day Sunday members of the Cabinet and high government officials gathered in the outer rooms of the palace waiting word from the sick chamber, while a continual stream of callers registered their messages of sympathy and condolence.

Regulations prohibiting needless noises and all forms of entertainments were unnecessary, for although the Japanese are an undemonstrative people, enduring personal and private troubles with stoicism, in the present situation the greatest depression and anxiety are everywhere apparent.

Information from the sickroom of the Crown Prince, Yoshihito, who is convalescing from chickenpox, is to the effect that the heir apparent is so nearly recovered that he may be permitted to visit the Emperor's bedside to-morrow. Significant of the general belief that the Emperor cannot recover is the fact that most of the callers at the Imperial Palace on Sunday afterward paid their respects at the residence of the Crown Prince.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The serious illness of the Japanese Emperor has caused Prince Katsura to decide to terminate as speedily as possible his visit to Russia. The prince and his party will leave here for Japan on July 27. All receptions and banquets during his stay here have been cancelled, as well as his proposed visit to other capitals. Prince Katsura will remain in St. Petersburg for the week, as originally intended.

## GOSSIP OF THE COMMUTERS

This is an off year for apples in New Jersey, according to the fruit growers and farmers. They say that the same trees that were so heavily laden with fruit at this time last year that their boughs were bent almost to the breaking point are now almost bare of apples. There is no reason for the prospective shortage except that the blossoms failed to form this spring. Agriculturists say that it is only a case of reaction, one bounteous year never following close on one preceding.

A singular situation in Sussex County is the abundant blossoming of the chestnut trees. The light blossoms against the dark green of the chestnut foliage throughout the woods in this section of the state tell plainly enough that there will be a bounteous crop of burrs in the fall. It will be remembered that the State Forester has issued the gloomiest kind of bulletins about the chestnut trees, averring that a very few years will see the end of that tree in this state on account of the deadly fungus.

Science has not yet discovered the specific for the blight and trees are dying all over the state by the thousands. It would appear as if Nature, to offset the approaching famine in chestnuts, was trying to give a big farewell crop.

Relief in the efficacy of a muskrat diet as a means of making chickens lay eggs is responsible in a large measure for the slaughter of many muskrats out of season along the Passaic, Whippany and Rockaway rivers, according to David B. Dickson, of Chatham, well known throughout this section as a reputable hunter and trapper. Muskrats should be killed before November 15 or December 1, not later than March 31; but Mr. Dickson says that the animals are killed during the summer by farmers, who say they feed them to their chickens to promote egg-laying. Because of this and other reasons, Mr. Dickson says, the prospect for trappers in Northern New Jersey during the coming season was never poorer than at present.

For the last two or three years, furs having attained a high price, every one who could possibly do so has engaged in the business of hunting and trapping, with the result that there has been an enormous reduction in the population of fur-bearing animals in the woods of this section of the state. Mr. Dickson says that the adoption of proper laws to protect the 'coon, mink, opossum, skunk and muskrat would have a good effect.

From Little Falls to Chatham, along the Passaic River for a distance of more than twenty miles and along the Whippany and Rockaway rivers, the country is flat and marshy. Many trees have been blown down, and the hollow stumps make ideal homes for 'coon, mink, muskrat and other. Wild ducks also frequent the Big Piece Swamp in large numbers. When the spring and winter floods occur, however, the little animals are driven out of their holes, and then the pot-hunter reaps a harvest, for, without a protecting law to save them, the fur-bearers are killed by wholesale.

Half a dozen railroads in New Jersey, which, it is alleged, have failed to provide drinking water on some of their passenger trains, have been summoned to explain the omission to the State Public Utility Commissioners at Trenton to-day. The failure of the railroads in this respect has caused much discomfort, if not actual hardship, during the extreme hot weather of the last few weeks. The State Board has been investigating and reports from its inspectors show that the offending railroads include the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Erie, Susquehanna, Northern New Jersey & New York and the West Shore and the Sea Shore.

"The mosquitoes will never be exterminated in New Jersey unless property owners aid us by doing away with rain barrels and putting oil on stagnant pools on their properties," said Chief Inspector Dobbins, of the Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, last week. The commission has labored hard for ten years fighting the pest, but its work is counteracted by the indifferent and careless property owner or tenant who allows tin cans and rain barrels to stand around with water in them. These receptacles make fine hatching places for mosquitoes. If the pest is to be wiped out, Chief Dobbins says the work must be done systematically, by everybody everywhere, either willingly or unwillingly.

## UNREST IN LATIN QUARTER

Popularity of Americans, but  
"Down with the Metèques!"

Paris, July 14.

"American students here are not 'metèques,' and we do not count them as 'foreign invaders.'" These words were addressed to a Tribune correspondent at the close of an indignation meeting held a few days ago by a group of French students in the Latin Quarter to protest against the "foreign invasion." During the last three months a strong trend of feeling has been noticed among French students against foreign students, and especially against Russians, Rumanians, Servians, Scandinavians and Spaniards. A thorough and impartial investigation of the causes of the present agitation shows that it results from a misunderstanding that can easily be remedied. The principal reason for the hostile movement is found in the "equivalents," or licenses of collegiate attainment, that carry with them the right of inscription as students at the Sorbonne and the University of Paris. These "equivalents," issued by foreign universities and colleges, correspond to and are in fact equivalent to the French degree of Bachelor of Arts. The French students complain that these licenses are too freely granted by foreign governments to students who come to Paris to continue their studies and are not severely enough checked and controlled by the rectors of the University of Paris, who should require much higher levels of instruction and capacity before inscribing foreigners in the various university courses. Owing to the facility with which the licenses are accorded the courses given by the French professors are crowded with foreigners, many of whom are unprepared to profit by the higher instruction imparted. Consequently, the professors waste time in explanations which are exclusively for the benefit of foreigners, thereby interfering with the course of instruction which the French students have a right to exact. The great influence of the foreigners thus lowers the level of the French standard of instruction, and as the foreigners flock in great numbers to the lecture rooms long before the hours indicated they manage to secure all the best seats. The French students cannot do this, because they attend more courses than the foreigners, and are often kept in other lecture rooms until five minutes before their next lesson begins.

The remedy suggestive of this is simple and effective. The professors should be required to maintain the intellectual standard of their lectures, regardless of the demands of the foreigners, who should be obliged to fit themselves adequately for the courses they attend. But this lowering of the university standard is not the sole cause of complaint against the foreigners. If one enters the cafes in the Latin Quarter, especially those of the "Boul' Miché," one meets compact groups of Rumanians, Moldavians, Slavonians, Servians and Russians not only monopolizing the best places, but flirting with the most attractive young women of the locality. The young Rumanian students have more money to spend than their French comrades, and thus the "manon-lescauts," as they are called, aroused considerable jealousy.

It is difficult to understand fully the bitterness and odium of the term "metèque" when applied to foreign students. The word is of Greek origin, meaning a repulsive outsider or stranger who by some illicit means has come within the gates. This term is constantly applied to the foreign students and has led to many fights and brawls, in which the police have been obliged to intervene. In justice to the French students it should be noted that as a whole they fully appreciate that since the Middle Ages it has always been a great source of glory and amour propre of the University of Paris and of the Sorbonne to attract the intellectual élite of Europe. They are fully conscious that it would tarnish the laurels of the university and discredit French traditions to impede or restrict the entrance of foreign students to Paris. They are determined to keep the doors open, but insist that the foreigners

should rise to the standard of the University of Paris and that the professors of France should maintain the academic standard and not lower it to suit the convenience of foreigners.

It should also be borne in mind, too, that Americans are always excluded from the category of "metèques." In fact, there are just now only about two hundred American students following the courses of the University of Paris, and nearly half of them are young women who are perfecting themselves in French literature, arts and sciences, with a view to teaching at home. There are a good many Americans at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, especially in the architecture section. Americans, as a rule, come here thoroughly prepared and fitted for their advanced studies, and they get along nicely with their French comrades.

C. I. B.

## VOYAGER LOSES MEMORY

Passenger on Majestic Unable  
to Tell Who He Is.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 22.—An extraordinary case of loss of memory was reported on the arrival of the White Star liner Majestic at Plymouth. It puzzled the ship's officers and many of the passengers all the way across the Atlantic, but at the end of the trip they were as far as ever from solving the mystery.

One of the passengers lost all recollection of who he is or where his home is, and all efforts made to stimulate his memory failed. No one could throw any light on his identity. Several of the passengers remembered seeing him come aboard, and declare that he exhibited a passage ticket. He was accompanied by a well dressed male companion, who afterward returned to shore.

Later he was found apparently in a dazed condition. He could not say who he was, and to add to the mystery it was discovered that his pockets had been cut clean out from the coat. No trace of the steamer ticket was found, but in his possession remained a small sum of money. When shown an unclaimed dressing case the man displayed some interest and appeared to recognize the property, but it disclosed nothing that could help in tracing his identity.